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## JOUBERT'S FORCE PUSHED BACK BY BRITISH.

English Loss Estimated at One Hundred, and Boers Presumably Greater.

## GENERAL WHITE'S TELEGRAMS

Not So Reassuring as Expected—The Sturdy Boer and His Unerring Aim.

## PLAYING HAVOC WITH OFFICERS

In the English Army—The Ladysmith Battle Was Fast and Furious.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The war office here has received a dispatch which says General White has fought an engagement presumably with General Joubert's force, which was pushed back after several hours fighting. The British lost about 100 men and the Boer losses were much greater. The Boers were in large numbers and had better artillery. General White's dispatch, which was dated 4:30 p. m. to-day, read:

"I employed all the troops here except the obligatory garrison before the works. I sent a mountain battery, the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucesters to take up a position on the hills, to clear my left flank. The forces moved at 11 yesterday evening and during some time in the night firing stamped the battery mules with some of the guns, which, however, I hope to recover. These two battalions have not yet returned, but are expected this evening.

"I detailed two brigade divisions of field artillery and five battalions of infantry, aided by cavalry under General French, to attack a position upon which the enemy yesterday mounted guns. We found this position evacuated, but our force was attacked with considerable vigor by what I believe were General Joubert's troops. They had many guns and showed in great numbers. Our troops were all in action and pushed the enemy back several miles, but did not succeed in reaching his laager. Our losses are estimated at between eighty and a hundred, but those of the enemy must have been much greater, the fire of our guns appearing very effective.

"After being in action several hours, I withdrew the troops and they returned unmolested to their cantonments. The enemy are in great numbers and their guns range further than our field guns.

"I now have some naval guns which have temporarily silenced, and I hope will permanently dominate the enemy's best guns, with which he has been bombarding the town at a range of over 6,000 yards."

## Brisk Fighting at Ladysmith.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 30.—12:50 p. m.—The naval brigade arrived this morning at half past 9 and has just commenced firing with six quick firing guns with great precision. The Boer forty pounders, which had again begun to shell the town, were temporarily disabled at the third and fifth shots. Brisk fighting is in progress on the right and left flanks.

## New South Wales Loyal.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has received a cable dispatch from the governor of New South Wales, Earl Beauchamp, conveying a message from the colonial cabinet and a representative meeting of citizens, assuring her majesty of the grateful appreciation inspired by her message of encouragement to the New South Wales contingent on its recent departure to South Africa. The message concludes by declaring that "this colony will always be ready to share the duties and responsibilities of her majesty's empire."

## A Bayonet Attack.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Oct. 20.—A dispatch received here to-day from Pretoria under date of October 23, says General Cronje, the Boer commander, announced that the garrison at Mafeking made a bayonet attack on Commandant Louw's laager near Grandstand, but were repulsed leaving six dead on the field and it was believed that many of the attacking party were wounded. The dispatch adds that Saturday morning Colonel Baden Powell asked for an armistice in order to bury the dead. General Cronje consented to this, the Boers assisting in placing the dead in the wagon returning to Mafeking.

## London's War Bulletin.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Lady Randolph Churchill presided this afternoon at a meeting of the committee of the American fund being raised to send a hospital ship for the use of the wounded soldiers in South Africa. It was announced that Frederick Gardner and John Hays Hammond, the American engineer, had contributed £1,000 each to the fund. The subscribers of large amounts include August Belmont, William K. Vanderbilt and Messrs. Bradley-Martin and Burns.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is believed that the naval brigade, which arrived Monday at Ladysmith, consists of a hundred men from the British cruiser Phönix, with some of the Phönix's four inch quick firing, with a range of 10,000 yards, firing a forty-five pound

shell. The battery that was lost is probably one consisting of six two and a half inch muzzle loaders and thirty-six mules.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Cape Town announced the arrival in Table Bay of the Dunottar Castle late last evening, with General Sir Redvers Buller and his staff, who are expected to land this morning. They will meet with a tremendous ovation in Cape Town.

It is reported from Pretoria that 200 of the British wounded from Dundee have arrived there and have been furnished accommodation in the state school building.

## MORE LIKE A SKIRMISH

Is About the Size of Yesterday's Brush at Ladysmith—General White Falls in His Object.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Yesterday's engagement at Ladysmith, which despite the rather heavy losses, must be regarded rather as an extended reconnaissance or skirmish than a battle, seems to make little change in the actual position. It is disappointing to the British public as again revealing tactical skill of an unexpectedly high order on the side of the Boers. In addition to the possession of a number of heavy guns, the transport of which causes wonderment here, they have available marvellous ability. Unless commanded by skillful European officers, it is hardly considered probable that Boer farmers would have assumed a feigned position, as they evidently did, in front of the right column, with the intention of retreating from it to their real line of defense and of inducing the British to attack over a fire swept zone.

The special dispatches describing the engagement again fail to confirm Gen. White's official account that the Boers were pushed back several miles. When it is considered that the censorship is very severe, the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the action was extremely inconclusive.

The fighting began with a frontal attack on the main Boer position, which, however, was found evacuated. The enemy having retired, now made a change of front and developed a heavy attack on Col. Grimwood's brigade. To meet this the British artillery, which had been shelling the evacuated position, also changed front.

Grimwood's brigade was promptly reinforced, but soon was obliged to fall back rapidly, with consequences which might have been serious had not the Fifty-third field battery pluckily covered the movement at considerable loss to itself.

It is quite certain that General White failed to accomplish the object he intended, and the day's proceedings are an instructive example of the difficulty of operations when the enemy holds an extended position from which he is able to make sudden and unexpected developments and changes of front. Sir Redvers Buller cannot arrive at this scene of fighting until the end of this week. In the meantime, General White will Boers around Ladysmith striking their forces. The emission of all details likely to give a true idea of the position from General White's dispatch may be due to his reticence, but editing by war office officials is likely to be again severely commented upon.

## LADYSMITH BATTLE.

Boers Repulsed and Took Shelter in a Natural Cover—British Guns Fall to Dialodge Them—No Increase in Fatalities.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 30, 6 p. m.—The advance was made at dawn with the object of shelling the Boers from the position where yesterday they had mounted a number of guns. On reaching the spot, however, it was found that they had evacuated the position. The British continued to advance and the movement developed into a reconnaissance in force. The enemy were posted on a range of hills having a frontage of about sixteen miles. The British force was disposed in the following order:

On the right, three regiments of cavalry, four batteries of the royal field artillery and five battalions of infantry; in the center, three batteries of the Royal field artillery, two regiments of cavalry and four infantry battalions, and on the left the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire regiment and the Tenth mountain battery.

This force had been detailed to guard our left flank at a late hour last night. General White's plan of operations was that as the movement developed, the force constituting our center, which was disposed under cover of a kopje about three miles from the town, should throw itself upon the enemy, while the left flank was being held by the Fusiliers and the Gloucesters. The scheme was well developed, but failed in execution, owing to the fact that the Boer position which formed our objective, was evacuated.

Our artillery quickly reduced the volume of the enemy's fire, but the attack delivered on our right flank was the principal one, and the column was compelled to change. The Boer attack had been alluded for a time and our infantry advanced, covered by cavalry.

The enemy now began to develop a heavy counter attack and as they were in great numerical superiority General White gave orders for the infantry to be gradually withdrawn. The movement was carried out with great steadiness and deliberation, under cover of our guns, which made excellent practice. Some shells were thrown into the town from the enemy's forty pounders at a range of over 6,000 yards, but no damage was done. The engagement lasted several hours and resulted on our side in casualties estimated at from ninety to one hundred. The Boer losses must have largely exceeded this total.

The attack was admirably delivered by our right and the Boers were fairly driven out of one of their strongholds near Lombard's Kop. It was not possible, however, to push the success much further, as beyond that point lay a ridge, affording every kind of natural cover. Of this the enemy took the fullest advantage.

Our shells failed to dialodge the Boers, and as our infantry moved forward in extended order they came under a heavy and well directed rifle fire, the effect of which was soon apparent. General White, who was with the center, seeing that the troops on the right were somewhat pressed, sent to their assistance the whole center column, with the exception of the Devonshire regiment.

The battle had then lasted four hours, during which the artillery fire on both

sides had been almost incessant. The naval brigade, which landed at Durban, had arrived on the scene toward the end of the fight and immediately brought their heavy guns into play. Their practice was magnificent. At the fourth shot the enemy's forty pounders had been knocked out of action.

## An English Version.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The war correspondent of the Standard, with the British force at Ladysmith, telegraphing as to Monday's engagement, says:

"During the opening stages of the fight, I attached myself to the center column. We marched out before dawn and after covering three miles, halted under a kopje to await developments. In the attack on the right the first shot was fired at 5:30 a. m. It came from Lombardskop, a loft eminence rising some five miles to the east of Ladysmith.

"Battery after battery went into action and gradually the enemy's fire slackened. For nearly two hours not a shot of ours was returned save when Long Tom, the name our soldiers have given to the Boer forty pounder, hurled a shell, which we followed with anxious eyes toward the town of Ladysmith. Presently the enemy's horsemen were seen streaming on a hill to our left. Sheltered by rising ground, they occupied a ridge on our left flank, and there hidden by the scrub and trees, they could watch the turn of events in safety and await their chance.

## Dutch Assisting Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns that Colonel Baden Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, has laid a railway in a complete circle around Mafeking, and is running armored trains around the town, ready to meet the Boers at any point.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Durban, it has been ascertained that the Natal Dutch have been actively assisting the Boers by carrying information regarding the British movements. It seems that, although the landings and departures of the troops are effected at night, and the greatest secrecy is maintained, yet the enemy somehow gets information, despite the severe censorship. It is also believed in Durban that the Dutch have been assisting the Boers by pointing out British officers in the batteries.

## Another Account.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Daily Telegraph has the following account of the Ladysmith engagement from its special correspondent at the front:

"An indecisive reconnaissance occurred to-day. General Sir George Stewart White advanced before daybreak Monday with all the available forces from Ladysmith, moving toward Tinta Inyoni. Two brigades were under Colonel Hamilton and Howard, and another with General Sir Archibald Hunter went toward Bulwer while two regiments, guided by Major Adye, marched on our extreme left beyond the old camp."

## STEAMERS COLLIDE

On the North River, Opposite New York, This Morning—Ferryboat Out in Two—Reported Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Pennsylvania ferryboat Chicago, plying between Jersey City and New York, was cut in two by the steamer City of Augusta, of the Old Dominion steamship line, at 12:35 this (Tuesday) morning, on the New York side of North river. She went down in seven to eight minutes. There were between thirty and forty people aboard, four being women. It is supposed that several persons were drowned, though there is no positive proof of this assertion.

In spite of the severity of the accident there was no panic, most of the people were on the upper deck and only half a dozen persons were on the lower deck. Most of the persons managed to obtain life preservers. Some others who could not obtain them, about half a dozen in number, swam ashore.

The five or six persons who started from the lower deck, assisted each other in getting ashore. One or two were without life preservers, but they all aided each other and succeeded in getting to the pier safely. There was considerable shouting for help, the people on the boat calling for small boats to come to their assistance. No small boats were launched, however, probably owing to the brief period of time which elapsed between the cutting in two and the sinking. The Old Dominion liner was evidently coming up the river at the time of the accident, while the ferryboat Chicago was headed straight across from the New Jersey shore for the New York slip.

## DEWEY TO WED

The Widow of the Late General Hazen—The Admiral Takes Possession of His New Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Admiral Dewey announced to some of his more intimate friends to-night the news of his engagement to Mrs. W. B. Hazen, of this city. Mrs. Hazen is the widow of General Hazen, formerly chief signal officer of the army, who died about ten years ago, and is a sister of John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. Mrs. Hazen has no children, and since her husband's death has made her home with her mother. She is a woman of large means, about forty years of age, and popular in the best social circles of Washington. The date for the wedding has not been fixed.

Admiral Dewey to-day took possession of his new home. The last of the furniture was arranged in the new house to-day, and the admiral's trunks were brought up from the apartments he has been occupying at the Everett.

## Slosson's Easy Victory.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The first night's play in the 900 point cushion carom billiard match between Slosson and Schaeffer to-night resulted in an easy victory for Slosson, Schaeffer being outplayed by 300 points against 185. Play will continue to-morrow night where it left off to-night. Slosson showed much the better form, his average being just about even with the best match average on record. Schaeffer, on the other hand, was woefully weak on two cushion shots, and repeatedly missed plays that many less expert players would not often slip up on.

## AGUINALDO STILL HAS 3,000 TROOPS

And Seems Disposed to Continue the War With the American Troops.

## SPANISH COMMISSION REPORTS

The Crafty Filipino Leader to Have the Highest Regard for Our Officers.

MANILA, Oct. 30, 10:05 p. m.—The Spanish commission which entered the insurgent lines a month ago with money to relieve the wants of several thousand military and civil Spanish prisoners, returned to Angeles to-day. The commissioners report that they spent most of the time in Tarlac and the vicinity, where there are some 200 sick Spaniards in the hospital. The Filipinos ill-treat and ill-feed them, refusing to surrender them, as well as the other prisoners, in the hope of compelling Spain to recognize the independence of the islands.

From Tarlac to Bamban, about two-thirds of the way, the commissioners traveled by train on the Manila-Dagupan railway. The remainder of the journey, from Bamban to Angeles, they made on foot, escorted by handsomely mounted Filipino cavalry. They were received between the outposts by a member of General MacArthur's staff and were brought by train to Manila.

There are fourteen American prisoners, they say, at Tarlac, all of whom are well treated. Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who fell into the hands of the insurgents at Balor, on the east coast of Luzon, last April, where the Yorktown had gone on a special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison, is at Binagat.

The commissioners have brought a letter to General Otis from a relative of the murdered Filipino General Luna, who wishes to avenge the assassination by Aguinaldo's officers, and who asks a personal interview with the military governor.

According to the commissioners' statement, Aguinaldo, who is still at Tarlac with 3,000 troops, wishes to continue the war, although he has a high opinion of the American officers and soldiers. General Lawton he calls "El General de la Noche" (The Night General), because that commander has attacked him so often in the darkness that he never knows when to look for him.

Aguinaldo is said to be well supplied with arms and ammunition, and he is able to get plenty of rice from the northern provinces.

With the Spanish commissioners came a large number of women, the families of eight prominent officers of the Filipino army, who recently applied to General Otis for permission to send their families to Manila. Upon the receipt of the military governor's reply, the nature of which has not been disclosed, the women and children started under escort from Tarlac for the American lines. When they arrived to-day General MacArthur compelled them to halt about a mile beyond our outposts, where they will remain while their credentials are being examined.

## FIGHT WITH INSURGENTS.

Americans Lose One Man, and the Enemy Over a Dozen.

MANILA, Oct. 30.—6:25 p. m.—Three companies of Colonel Bell's regiment have had two encounters with the insurgents near Laban, and scattered them. The insurgents left four officers and eight men dead on the field, and the Americans captured three prisoners and several guns. On the American side, one man was killed and two officers and six men were wounded. Captain French took a reconnoitering party beyond Laban, after he had met the enemy, and was reinforced by Major Bishop, with two companies. The insurgents brought up cavalry reinforcements, and there was a second fight during which their leader, Major Salvador, was killed, and many were wounded and carried away.

Colonel Bell has been given a free hand around Bacolor. He has sixty mounted men scouring the country daily, and they are killing many Filipinos in skirmishes.

## Requests to be Relieved.

MELROSE, Mass., Oct. 30.—Captain N. M. Dyer, U. S. N., who commanded the Baltimore at the Manila fight and who has been assigned to Havana to command the naval station there, has asked to be relieved of that duty. He has forwarded to the navy department at Washington a certificate as to his physical condition and a request for relief from duty accompanied the certificate. While not a sick man, Captain Dyer is not in condition to undertake active work at present.

## En Route to Manila.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Forty-second regiment started from Fort Niagara for San Francisco, en route for Manila, this afternoon, in four trains of Wagner sleepers. In the absence of Colonel Thompson, who is in the Philippines, Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom was in command.

## Washington, Oct. 30.

The Nashville arrived to-day at Gibraltar en route to Manila. The Marietta, also bound for Manila, arrived at Ponta Delgada, Saturday.

## Christmas Boxes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—At the army pier in Brooklyn to-day a corps of men were busily engaged receiving and recording the wagon loads of boxes which came in from all parts of the country for the United States soldiers in the Philippines. The government furnishes free transportation, and many persons are taking advantage of the fact to send Christmas boxes to their relatives and friends in Manila. There were packages and bundles of all sizes, each

carefully labelled, and in most cases stamped "Christmas Box" in large black letters.

## Troop Movements.

MANILA, Oct. 30.—8:30 a. m.—Major Ballance's battalion of the Twenty-second infantry entered Cubanagua yesterday, meeting with no resistance. The natives welcomed the Americans, shouting "Vive Los Americanos." The insurgent troops had fled to the mountains. General Bates will be appointed military governor of the Mohammedan Islands, with headquarters at Jolo, until Zamboanga is occupied. General Fred Grant will command General Bates' brigade.

## FORGERIES ALLEGED.

First National Bank of Washington, Pa., Is Short \$45,000—Two Men Under Arrest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—William F. Ellis, a Boston promoter, accused of complicity in the larceny on October 5, of \$45,000 from the First National Bank of Washington, Pa., was rearraigned in police court to-day, and committed to jail without bail until to-morrow. Cashier C. S. Ritchie, of the First National Bank, of Washington, Pa., and James S. Hammond, a bookkeeper, of the same bank, appeared in court against Ellis. Cashier Ritchie testified that the \$45,000 had been given to T. J. Vandegrift, who has an office in the building of that name in Pittsburgh. The witness testified further that after forgeries had been discovered the same day, the cashier had been repudiated by E. L. Parker & Company, bankers, of Baltimore, whose signature was attached, Vandegrift, in the presence of Ellis, and at the office of the former, claimed to have sent Ellis certain drafts. Since this statement was made on the nineteenth instant, Mr. Ritchie admitted, the bank with which he is connected had received of about \$15,000.

The attorneys for Ellis made a strenuous effort to secure the release of the prisoner. Magistrate Deuel, though expressing the opinion that the case against Ellis was not very strong, decided to hold him for a time for the purpose of allowing the complaining witnesses further opportunity to produce additional evidence.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—C. B. Orvis, the Pennsylvania oil operator, who has been arrested here in connection with the forgery of papers for \$20,000, in Washington, Pa., left to-night for Pittsburgh, in custody of an eastern officer. His wife and son will remain in Chicago, believing Mr. Orvis will have little trouble in proving his innocence.

## IMMENSE CONSOLIDATION

Of All the Fire-Proof Building Material Manufacturers—Pittsburgh Capital at the Head of the Concern.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 30.—The Dispatch to-morrow will say: Pittsburgh men and Pittsburgh capital will soon control the fire-proofing business of the entire country—that is in the manufacture of fire-proof building material. The Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Lumber Company is about to effect the purchase of three plants now in operation. These are the works of the Boston Fire Proof Company, at Boston; the Hobart Terra Cotta Company, of Chicago, and the Cleveland Fire-Proof Company, of Cleveland. The Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Lumber Company already has a plant in Pittsburgh, one at New York City and another at East Palestine, Ohio. The capital of the company is to be increased to \$2,000,000, and the combined output of all its plants will be five hundred tons per day. The acquisition of these plants mentioned gives this company the controlling business. The officers of the Pittsburgh Terra Cotta Company are: D. F. Henry, president, W. D. Henry, secretary, and W. H. Graham, treasurer.

## Big Syndicate Purchase.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 30.—A syndicate of New York capitalists, through real estate agent Copeland, at Parnassus, has purchased 26,000 acres of coal land in Westmoreland county. The property extends along the Allegheny river on both sides of New Kensington, and includes all between the river and Greensburg. The money value of the property is not made public, but it is known that Mr. Copeland and his local syndicate received from the eastern people considerably more than \$1,000,000. The greatest secrecy is maintained as to who comprise the New York syndicate. Some local real estate dealers claim that connected with the eastern people are many local capitalists. It is known that some of the leading members of the Carnegie Steel Company are heavy stockholders.

## Missouri Lynching.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Fayette, Mo., says: Tom Hayden, a negro, aged twenty-four years, was taken from the officers who had him under arrest for the murder of Andrew Woods, a young white man, and hanged him to a tree eight miles west of here, last night. The killing took place just previous to the lynching and was the result of a fight over a game of craps in progress at a negro festival at the place of Al Willile. Tom Hayden was arrested by the sheriff and was being taken to Fayette, when a mob overhauled them and overpowered the officer. Hayden had a bad reputation.

## Fatal Accident.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 30.—An electric spark from a switch board at the Indiana Powder Company's plant at Fontana, this county, ignited some powder on the clothing of Samuel King and Alfred McBride, burning both to death. Dyke Overly was badly burned, but will recover. The men went into the motor house of the plant contrary to orders.

## George Bartle Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—George Bartle, the oldest clerk of the state department, "Keeper of the great seal," and a close friend of Daniel Webster, died at his residence here last night. He was appointed by Secretary Buchanan, in 1845.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday fair; northern winds. For Ohio, fair Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds.

## Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schmidt, draughtsman, at Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	40	8 p. m.	58
9 a. m.	40	7 p. m.	50
12 m.	40	4 p. m.	54

Cloudy.

## MR. HOBERT'S CONDITION IS ALARMING.

Vice President's Friends Realize That His Days of Activity Are Over.

## HE ENJOYED THE FRIENDSHIP

Of All, Particularly President McKinley and His Household—A Serious Relapse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The news that Vice President Hobart had suffered a severe relapse and might not be able to survive the latest attack, shocked Washington, where he is decidedly popular and highly respected. It had been known for some time that a sudden attack might completely prostrate him at any moment, and it was realized that his days of activity were over, but nevertheless his friends here were not prepared for to-day's advice.

The vice president's case was alarming a large part of last winter, and at Thomaston, Ga., his condition became so grave with a visit with the President to the home of Senator Hanna that it could no longer be concealed from Mrs. Hobart, though kept from the sick man himself. Vice President Hobart returned north earlier than expected, because the southern climate did not give him the relief expected, but failed to improve much and had been almost an invalid ever since. His loss, should his present attack result fatally, will be regretted sincerely by his colleagues in the senate, with whom he had a much greater influence than his predecessors in the vice presidential chair.

One old senator said to-night that during his long congressional career, no other person who had filled that position had been so constant in his attendance on the senate and sessions as Mr. Hobart. As a consequence he became a very efficient presiding officer. He was freely consulted and his advice asked on party affairs.

"He was," said the senator, "open, honest, and square in all his rulings and endeavored to treat everybody justly."

Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, is now president pro tem of the senate and as such presides during the absence of the vice president. In the event of the death of Mr. Hobart, Senator Frye, as president pro tem, will call the senate to order when it meets in December next.

The relations between the families of the President and Vice President were of an unusually cordial character. The members of the two households saw more of each other informally than has been the case for a long time previous to the present administration. The vice president's residence is just a stone's throw from the white house, and it is no uncommon sight to see the President walk to the Hobart house and the vice president and Mrs. Hobart and their young son return the call in the same informal manner. Frequently in the evening the vice president and Mrs. Hobart would go over to the white house and spend an hour or more in conversation before the President went upstairs to his office. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart were close friends. During Mr. Hobart's illness the President was a frequent visitor to the house inquiring after the health of the distinguished patient and if the latter's health permitted, would go out driving with him. The night the vice president and his family left their home for the seaside, the President came to the house and remained until the carriages containing the party had left for the railroad station.

## Conscious at 10:30 P. M.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—At 10:30 p. m. news came from the sick room of Vice President Hobart that he was conscious and able to recognize those about the bedside. It was stated that no early change for the worse need be expected.

## Small Hopes Held Out.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Vice President Hobart has been ill ever since the close of the last Congress. Dr. W. E. Newton says that between 11 o'clock last night and 2 o'clock this morning, Mr. Hobart's condition was more critical than it had been at any time during the eight months he had been ill. After the passing of the critical period at 2 o'clock this morning he rested easily until daylight, when he began to gain strength again, and during the day he was in good health and improved some. During the day he had been able to sit up in bed, and he was able to talk with Mrs. Hobart and their son Garrett, Jr.

Dr. Newton refused to make any definite statement as to the cause of Mr. Hobart's illness. He said, however, that the report that Mr. Hobart's mind was in any way affected by the illness was untrue.

## A. A. Wilson, Mr. Hobart's Life-long

friend and law partner, said he did not think Mr. Hobart would die to-night, but that he feared the Vice President had not long to live.

## At Midnight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—At midnight everything was quiet at the residence of Vice President Hobart. At that time the lights were all out, and everything indicated that the Vice President is resting quietly.

## Friends Hastily Summoned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Word reaches here from Paterson that at 1:05 a. m., Doctor Newton, his wife and Hobart A. Tuttle were summoned to the residence of Vice President Hobart. No word comes from the sick chamber, but the summoning of these persons is not regarded as a favorable indication.